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SIMPLE METHOD FOR TREATING MALARIAL ATTACKS

V. I. Vermyash

Recently large doses of acrichine (quinacine) have been experimentally tested in treating malaria on the same principle as the treatment of syphilis.

Under hospital conditions, 0.6 gram of acrichine and an identical amount of plasmodid were prescribed in two doses per day for malaria cases. The patients were then sent home. Those with relapses were advised to return for a second similar treatment.

From 1 January 1945 to 1 January 1948 one hundred and thirteen cases were treated. The following data was determined:

Form of malaria: (1) quartan (acute forms and relapses), 88.4 percent; (2) tropical, 2.6 percent; and (3) latent, quartan, 8.8 percent. Cause of infection: (1) determined, 40.7 percent; (2) unknown, 59.2 percent.

This treatment cuts the attacks short on the very day of administration. There was no recurrence the following day but the temperature rose slightly. If the day of an attack coincided with the day for treatment, the attack became considerably lighter. In most cases, no plasmodium was present in the peripheral blood on the day after treatment.

On the average, the time from the start of the treatment to discharge of the case from the hospital required 2.5 days.

Among the cases which were kept under observation for 5 years, 54 percent had no relapse and 16 percent had a single relapse. The remaining 30 percent of the cases could not be traced after leaving the hospital.

Seven relapses mentioned occurred within 11 - 15 days; three within 16 - 17 days, and eight within 20 - 25 days.

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